



OPEN ACCESS

EDITED AND REVIEWED BY Catherine Cluver, Stellenbosch University, South Africa

*CORRESPONDENCE
Julie Dumas,

☑ julie.dumas@uvm.edu

SPECIALTY SECTION

This article was submitted to Clinical and Translational Physiology, a section of the journal Frontiers in Physiology

RECEIVED 11 November 2022 ACCEPTED 02 December 2022 PUBLISHED 12 December 2022

CITATION

Testo A, McBride C, Bernstein IM and Dumas J (2022), Corrigendum: Preeclampsia and its relationship to pathological brain aging. *Front. Physiol.* 13:1096042. doi: 10.3389/fphys.2022.1096042

COPYRIGHT

© 2022 Testo, McBride, Bernstein and Dumas. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.

Corrigendum: Preeclampsia and its relationship to pathological brain aging

Abigail Testo¹, Carole McBride², Ira M. Bernstein² and Julie Dumas³*

¹Neuroscience Graduate Program, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, United States, ²Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Sciences, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, United States, ³Department of Psychiatry Larner College of Medicine, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, United States

KEYWORDS

brain aging (normal), dementia, Alzheimer's disease, vascular dementia, preeclampsia

A Corrigendum on

Preeclampsia and its relationship to pathological brain aging

by Testo AA, McBride C, Bernstein IM and Dumas JA (2022). Front. Physiol. 13:979547. doi: 10. 3389/fphys.2022.979547

In the published article, there was an error. We stated that recent research had identified preeclampsia as a proteinopathy disease because misfolded proteins were found in urine and serum. We cited Cheng et al., 2021 with that statement. However, Cheng et al., 2021 found misfolded proteins in serum and did not study urine. We did not include Buhimschi et al., 2014, who made the finding in urine in the specified place in this paragraph. This statement, as mistakenly written, misrepresents the work of Cheng et al., 2021 and does not properly cite Buhimschi et al., 2014. As such, a correction has been made to **Misfolded Proteins**, paragraph 1 of the paper. The sentence previously stated:

"Recent research has identified preeclampsia as a proteinopathy disease due to detectable misfolded proteins being found in the urine and serum of preeclampsia patients (Cheng et al., 2021)."

The corrected sentence appears below:

"Recent research has identified preeclampsia as a proteinopathy disease due to detectable misfolded proteins being found in the urine (Buhimschi et al., 2014) and serum of preeclampsia patients (Cheng et al., 2021)."

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

Testo et al. 10.3389/fphys.2022.1096042

Publisher's note

All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated

organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers. Any product that may be evaluated in this article, or claim that may be made by its manufacturer, is not guaranteed or endorsed by the publisher.